

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The definite movement which has been set on foot by Professor Leon J. Cole, of New Haven, Conn., for tagging birds is worthy of more than passing mention. The aluminum strips used for the tagging—small strips with a number and the words "Notify the Auk, N. Y.," are to be bent around the tarsus of a bird, a careful record kept of the birds so tagged, and this record finally returned to Professor Cole. So many of these tags are being attached to birds this summer that great hopes are entertained that many of the birds bearing tags will be heard from. By this means it should be possible to determine with accuracy the wanderings of the birds. It is only by some such means that individual birds may be surely recognized.

FIELD NOTES.

Baird's Sandpiper (Actodromas bairdii) IN Wayne County, Michigan.—In the Wilson Bulletin for December, 1908, on page 207, Mr. P. A. Taverner credits Mr. Albert Jones with taking a Baird's Sandpiper on September 13. This bird was shot and identified by Mr. Walter C. Wood, who presented it to Mr. Jones. The Baird's Sandpiper was anything but rare during the autumn of 1908. I examined specimens taken on various dates by Walter C. Wood and Herbert H. Spicer. Personally, I did not meet with it until August 26, when I noted a flock of seventeen and took a specimen. From that date they were present on all visits until last seen on September 27. I secured my last birds September 23. These were all on the mud and water swale on P. C. 667, Ecorse Township, mentioned by Mr. Taverner.

THE DICKCISSEL IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.—In the Wilson Bulletin for June, 1905, and March and June, 1907, I gave my local observations of the Dickcissel prior to 1907 and will now bring them up to date. June 30 1907, I crossed the belt of open lands where the greater number of Dickcissels were seen the previous year. My attention was directed to a male by his song and I took the time to locate the nest. This was found by beating to and fro through the weeds until the female flushed. It was well concealed and placed in the thickest kind of weed growth about three feet above the ground and contained two fresh eggs. This was on P. C. 619, Grosse Pointe Township. No more birds were seen, but when I returned to this nest, July 7 three additional pairs were present. July 1 a male spent much time singing from a telegraph wire by the roadside on Section